

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1894.

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LOCAL REWS.—The City and Suburban Rews Europa of the United Press and New York Associated Press is at 21 to 29 Ann street. All information and docu-ments for public use instantly disseminated to the press of the whole country.

Will the Admiral Have His Race?

It seems doubtful, from the various objections raised to it, whether Admiral MEADE's exhilarating proposal of a chase of the Majestic or Teutonic by the cruiser Columbis, will be sanctioned at the Navy Department. And yet the objections put forward cannot be called decisive.

The principal one is that the race would becostly. The Columbia, says one authority, in crossing the Atlantic and back at her maximum speed would consume about 6,000 tons of coal, costing about \$30,000," But nobody proposes to have her race over back. All that she needs to do is to race from the bar to the Banks. If she could not catch the Majestic there, she could never catch her. In preparing for such a chase she would need only to take coal and other supplies enough for the short chase, whereas the Majestle would have to go with full bunkers and provisions for the long voyage. If for the cost of coal for the whole voyage over and back is substituted the cost of running to the Banks at high speed and jogging back at the most economical speed, the expense becomes very light. It is strange to say that the Government cannot afford it, in giving a practical test to a class of ships of which for two alone it has paid upward of six million dollars.

Another objection raised is "the strain on boilers and machinery, with the possibility of an accident." But the question to be solved is not what can be done with an improper strain; it is that of speed with the legitimate strain, restricted to that, for example, of her acceptance trial. There is no warrant for the suggestion that as soon as the Columbia attempted to catch a fleet merchantman, her own machinery would break down. There is every reason for supposing that her machinery is just as well suited to its maximum speed as that of the Majestic or any other liner that regularly goes at top speed.

It is further suggested that the liner might, if pushed, add more steam than was But we need not worry about what she would do. The liners have no rivalry with the cruisers. They are not ing to break records, either their own or the world's records. They do their utmost for this purpose trip after trip and year in and year out; but who ever hears of their adding more steam than is prudent" in such attempts? It would be doubly foolish for them to risk by imprudence the bankruptcy of their companies in the millions involved by the loss of ships, cargo, and the lives of passengers, while having a brush with a vessel that is not even a trade rival. Another objection raised is that the race would serve no special purpose. But that, again, is not sound, since Admiral MEADE's purpose is very important. He asks, first, whether our fastest cruisers can catch the fastest liners; and, secondly, whether, if they cannot, it will pay better to have still faster cruisers, or to employ our own liners as auxiliary cruisers. As to the former point, our means of judging are only acceptance trials, under the entirely proper but exreptional advantages of picked coal and picked firemen and stokers. Admiral MEADE wants to know what the Columbia could do if, with the ordinary service coal and her ordinary crew aboard, she happened to sight the Majestic on an ordinary ocean voyage and should give chase.

Then, as to the second point, the liners are continually setting the speed standard higher, in commercial rivalry, and the builders of the cruisers are also the builders of the liners. The CRAMPS, for example, turn out both the cruisers Columbia and Minneapolis and the liners St. Louis and St Paul. The question is whether we should build more and still faster Columbias, or adopt the policy of securing the right to employ the fastest American liners as Government reserve ships, encouraging the building of such vessels, and then concentrate mayal construction on battle shins like the Indiana and Iowa and on torpedo boats.

Thus it will be seen that there is really a very practical and important question involved in Admiral MEADE's proposed race. It would be a great object lesson for Congress and the people.

Business Principles and Political Principles.

The references to politics made by the principal speakers at the Chamber of Commerce dinner were generally reproachful and contemptuous. This low opinion of politics was expressed, more particularly by orators who are engaged in the noble pursuits of trade, in buying and selling merchandise, and in scheming and bargaining to make money. The only way to purify politics, they agreed, is by means of disinfection by introducing the loftier principles of business.

There cannot be any permanent improve ment," said Mr. ORR, the President of the Chamber, in his opening speech, "until municipal Government is lifted out of the arena of politics and political organizations, and administered solely on business principles." The level of business principles, it seems, is so much higher that politics will have to be lifted up to it by a tremendous moral effort; and according-President ORR exhorted the merchants of the Chamber to "come fearlessly to the front" and strain every nerve to make the municipal Government as much distinguished for uprightness, integrity, and every otheradmirable virtue and superiority as is the management of private business. Mr. CHARLES STEWART SMITH, lately President of the Chamber, was of the same opinion. A government administered on business principles" is what we want to lift us all

up, said Mr. SMITE. We observe, however, that Mayor STRONG himself did not join in this denunciation of politics, but he suggested that this greatly extolled superiority of business principles could not be practically demonstrated unless you gentlemen, and gentlemen of your kind, will accept places and take charge of the departments in the city of New York for the Mayor." That was a very sensible remark. If business principles are so much higher and purer than political principle; let us have them by Let these exemplars of commercial and financial wisdom and superior moral elevation turn to, and give us a gov-

the private business of the town and of the corporate enterprises with which so many of them are connected.

the management of a great public corporation, and unquestionably the practical running of it by the agents and servants put in charge of it by the people, is a matter of business. The people, however, determine the general policy and the principles on which it shall be conducted. The men they put in office are merely instruments to execute their will, amenable to public sentiment and restrained by a network of laws established by the people for their control, and through which they cannot escape without punishable disobedience. Moreover, the people are constantly on the watch, observing their servants with critical eyes to see that they keep precisely within the narrow limitations prescribed for them; and they insist on knowing all about this political business. Their servants are compelled to keep them informed as to its every detail. Their stewards must give an exact account of their stewardship, and justify

to them the expenditures they make. In this respect may it not be queried whether, after all, the Government of the corporation of New York, though it be "a prize contended for by political parties," is not conducted on better principles than those which prevail in the management of great private enterprises. Take the instance of the railroads, for example. Does it not happen that oftentimes the stockholders who have put up the money for them, are absolutely at the mercy of directors who run them without regard to the interests of the investors? Would the Government of New York be lifted up to a very dizzy moral elevation if it were run on the business principles followed by the highly respectable business men who brought to infamous ruin the enormous private corporation of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad, for instance? Would it be improved by the application to it of the business principles of the Northern Pacific Railroad under the Presidency of the fugitive VILLARD, the present owner of the Evening Post?

If no more practical wisdom and no better business judgment and no higher standard of integrity had prevailed in the government of the city during recent years than prevailed simultaneously in the management of a great part of the extensive private enterprises of this country, would not New York now be objurgated throughout the civilized world as both morally and financially bankrupt, instead of having a credit unexcelled in the civilized world and unequalled by that of any private corporation whatsoever?

If, then, the "municipal Government is lifted out of the arena of politics and political organizations and administered solely on business principles," as they are exemplified guaranteed to beat war ships. They have a in the practical conduct of private affairs, rivalry with each other, and are always try- may it not be that the people after vainly straining their eyes in looking upward for the consequence in moral elevation and practical improvement, will be compelled to look downward to find it in deterioration and demoralization?

To sum it all up, business principles are narrow, low, selfish, and grovelling as compared with the broad principles underly ing politics, or the government of all society

John E. Redmond on the Duty of Irishmen.

The leading article in the November number of the Nineteenth Century, is an answer by the head of the Parnellite section of the Irish Nationalists, to the question, "What has become of home rule !" The views and intentions expressed by Mr. JOHN E. REDMOND are important, both because they represent ideas and purposes which are said to be gaining ground in Ireland, and because they signify that in the session of Parliament now close at hand, the ROSEBERY Government will lose the nine Parnellite votes, ounting eighteen on a division.

Mr. REDMOND begins by noting, what is unquestionably true, that Lord ROSEBERY | ing candidate for Chairman of the paretic has not kept the promise given by Mr. GLAD-STONE in October, 1893, when he said that the next session of Parliament would not pass away without the subject of home rule reappearing "above the waves amidst which it has for the moment seemed to founder.' The subject did not reappear in that session, nor is there any prospect of its reappearing in the session now about to open. contrary, while Mr. GLADSTONE put forward as the chief ground for giving Ireland self-government the fact that the Irish demand for it had blocked and would continue to block all other legislation, the spokesmen of the ROSEBERY Government declare that home rule cannot be suffered to obstruct the lawmaking machinery, that it is now the turn of British Liberals to get omething for their constituents, and that Ireland must wait until her hitherto inexorable enemy, the House of Lords, has been ended or mended.

This, in Mr. REDMOND's opinion, is tanta nount to postponing the fruition of Irish wishes to the Greek kalends. Even if the present time were opportune, the success of a movement against the hereditary chamber would, he thinks, be problematical and long deferred. He does not believe that the House of Lords, can be abolished within the next fifty years without a revolution; and he regards as out of the question a revolution against an institution under which, in spite of its anomalies, English liberty has been established, and England has become a first-class power. He admits that the extinction of the Lords' veto power might be a less difficult operation, but he feels sure that even this reform could not be effected without convulsing England from end to end, that is, without such a popular agitation as that country has not witnessed since the days of the Corn laws, and without repeated and triumphant appeals to the electors. Mr. REDMOND goes further, and contends that if an agitation against the upper House should ever be advisable from an Irish point of view, the present moment is the least opportune that could be chosen. Why? Because neither the English, Scotch. nor Welsh people have just now any special grievance against the House of Lords. The Irish, indeed, have something to complain of, for both the Home Rule bill and the Evicted Tenants bill have been rejected; but England, Scotland, and Wales have obtained their Parish Council bills, London has got its Equalization of Rates bill, and Great Britain, as a whole, its democratic budget, and it would also have got its Employers' Liability bill, if the ROSEBERY Government had consented to drop one subsection, as to the expediency of which workingmen themselves and Liberal members of Parliament were not agreed. Mr. REDMOND pronounces it Great Britain on such a case as this against the upper chamber. Moreover, such an | terest on his investment. Or does the Hon

viewpoint of Irish Nationalists it is unneces-

sary to abolish the House of Lords, or even

to deprive it, formally, of its traditional veto | for which he has absolutely no fitness, are

kept in the forefront of discussion, as Mr. GLADSTONE promised to keep it, and if the Liberals should successfully appeal to the country on that naked issue, Lord Salts-nuny himself has said that the peers would The government of New York is simply have to bow'to the clear announcement of

the nation's will. What, then, do Mr. REDMOND and his friends mean to do, seeing that home rule has been unquestionably dropped, for an indefinite period at least, out of the legislative programme of the Government, and seeing that a decision has been reached to substitute for it, as the chief aim of the Liberals, the mending or ending of the House of Lords, an achievement calculated to occupy much more time and to arouse ten times more passion in England? They see, it seems, no course open to them, as Irish Nationalists, but " to take the shortest way to put a summary end to a situation so full of peril to the Irish cause." That way, in their opinion, lies through an early dissolution and a direct appeal to the constituencies on the question of home rule, unencumbered, so far as shall be possible, with other issues, so that, if the Liberals are successful, the Lords may have no longer any pretext for refusing to pass a home rule bill.

But suppose that an early appeal to the electors under these circumstances should result in a defeat of the ROSEBERY Government? Better this, says Mr. REDMOND, than a continuance of the present state of things. A reversion to the BALFOUR regime in Dublin would at least have the effect of consolidating and bracing the true friends of Ireland, and would put an end to the political gangrene which is now eating at the heart of their cause. It was the very severity of the BALFOUR régime which kept home rule in the foreground of imperial politics, and converted many Englishmen to a belief in the justice and expediency of granting the Nationalist demand, by demonstrating that an insolent and brutal tyranny could never achieve the conquest of the Irish people. Better a recurrence to that situation than that a Liberal majority should be returned under such conditions as would paralyze once more the Irish national movement against foreign rule, by poisoning some of the chief springs from which the movement must derive strength and vitality.

These, at all events, are the convictions and deliberate resolves of an Irish party, which, although it has but nine representatives in the present Parliament, is yet powerful enough to cut down by about one-half the already small majority on which the Liberals depend, and thus to expose them to grave peril in the session soon to open.

Scientific Aspects of the Case of Gas Addicks.

Once more we train upon the Hon. GAS ADDICKS of Nowhere a curiosity neither malevolent nor benevolent, but strictly scientific. We are interested in him to-day, not as an explorer anxious to discover his own whereabouts and proper place of settlement, or as the political capitalist looking after his investments in Kent county and Sussex county, Delaware, or as the Peripatetic Gasman making the rounds of many cities, and followed by odorous reminiscences. We shall consider him to-day in as enlightened and impersonal a spirit as befits a study that has for its purpose an addition

to human knowledge. Why does the Hon. GAS ADDICKS want to be elected a Senator in Congress from Delaware? We pass over as secondary his de sire to get a return for the money he has expended in Kent and Sussex counties in 1892 or at other times. What induced him to lay out that money in expectation of getting a Senatorship in return? What was the causing cause of his determination to become a Senator? If a middle-aged man should develop a sudden fondness for sprinting or throwing the hammer, and without any bodily fitness or attempt at training, should aspire to championship honors in athletics, he would be regarded as a promisward. If he should give a hundred thousand dollars made out of gaseous or solid enterprises to the University of Pennsylvania and then demand to be appointed Professor of Materia Medica, although unable to tell a bolus from a football, trained nurses and experts in insanity would mark him for their own. If he should try to drive a four-in-hand, simply because he had money to spare to buy one, or try to steer a sixabreast as an eccentric American citizen used to do in Florence, he would be sure to turn up in the police courts or the coroner's office, and he would be guyed or cursed by everybody on the roads that he infested. In short, the Hon, GAS ADDICKS, prosperous and able to indulge in new avocations and amusements, could not go into any of them heedlessly and without preparation; or if he tried to do so, he would come to grief and to damage, physical or pecuniary; and he would be regarded as a triple-expansion idiot, in the bargain. He could hire competent sailor-men to manage a yacht for him. but he couldn't get a pilot's license for himself; and he would butt into a breakwater. or drop in on DAVY JONES mighty quick if he essayed to be his own captain and steers man. Of course, we assume, for the pur poses of argument, that he is as ignorant of various accomplishments that would help him burn his gas as he is of politics. He could hire persons to play golf or tennis or the banjo for him, singers to warble for him cooks to charm him into eupepsy, poets to write triumphal odes in his honor, or in celebration of his gaseous ubiquity, hardheaded men to drink for him, pugilists to fight for him, football professors or Capt. BÉRÉ AN son to kick for him, TARAL to ride for him,

DOBLE to drive for him, EDGAR MURPHY to shoot for him, perhaps HERBERT SPENCER to think for him, but he can't do these things himself, and he would make himself ver uncomfortable if he tried to do them. Now, whatever the Hon. GAS ADDICKS knows about other things, it seems clear that he has had no time or opportunity to know what a Senator of the United States ought to know. Set down in an assem bly of many talents, among men conspicuous or reasonably proficient in parliamentary or constitutional law, in the history of the United States, in various branches of financial or economic inquiry, an assembly of picked men, what could the Hon. Gas Apprecia do? Would he not feel as a costermonger might who had intruded into meeting of the British Association? And what would the Senate, so proud of its tra ditions, so tenacious of its privileges, think of a man who had made his way to it solely by a judicious investment in delinquent tax hills? No doubt he is a collected as well as a collecting person, but he would have to have the composure of the Great Pyramic sheer nonsense" to go to the people of to be undisturbed and unabashed in the Senate chamber, should be go there as in agitation would be, in his judgment, as GAS ADDICKS mean to hire somebody to needless as it would be futile. From the represent him in the Senate, a double, wraith, a phantom of gas? At any rate. the causes that make a man choose a career

led, we should advise the Hon. GAS ADDICKS to begin his apprenticeship in statesmanship. Let him settle in Delaware and be come an inspector of gas meters, or in Massachusetts and become a fence viewer; and so work up, if he can, to the Senate. He has begun too quick and too high.

Bleeding the Railroads.

There must be an error in the report printed yesterday that the War Departmen will reject the bills presented by the railroads affected by the Chicago riot for carry ing the troops to put the riot down. Even after all that has happened, we cannot be lieve that the Administration will thus ally

itself with the forces of disorder, The issue presented by this rumor is very simple: it is nothing less than this: Shall a citizen and a taxpayer, when threatened with assault, be compelled to make a direcpayment to the policeman whom he calls upon to protect him?

The railroads were seized by lawbreak ers ready to burn their property and to kill their people. They were entitled to the full and effective protection of the law, as much as a householder assaulted by a burglar Moreover, the public had ap equal claim upon the Government to protect it in its freedom of travel, and to clear the tracks for its benefit. Suppose the company had re fused to transport the troops free of charge would that have diminished the obligation of the authorities to open the lines for the public use? and, failing to get their troops carried, because of their resolve to mulct the railroads, could they have forced the latter to assail the rioters themselves, and to re store to the community, by their own strength, the power of travelling? Or, if the Government had bought tickets for its troops, could it have forced the railroads to house and feed them while violence continued?

A man's right to the protection of the law s unchangeable, or the law ceases to exist. It cannot be impaired or be made conditional on his willingness to bargain with the

Government for the pay of its police. The theory that because railroad properties were in danger from anarchy, they therefore owed something extra in the way of paying for their safety, is another form of the villainous proposition of the Boston Pilot. made during the strike itself, that, because the PULLMAN Company wouldn't agree to compromise their fundamental rights by joining the rioters in an arbitration, "every representative of Federal, State, or any Government should be withdrawn from the town of Pullman and all of PULLMAN's property." "How many days or hours sefore Mr. WICKES would be calling for the police to protect him and the property of his insolent corporation?" screeched this destructive fool at the idea of thus laying the rights of Pullman at the feet of lawlessness.

It is beyond the power of any mind to con ceive of the corruption of the police if the principle were admitted that it could haggle for money from the man in need of its protection.

The blows which have been dealt against the principles and sentiments of the United States through the agency of this Populist Administration have not been light. We hope that this one, which is now threatened, may not fall upon us after all.

Scal Killing As It Is.

The very first year's trial of the Paris re strictions seems to have resulted in an appeal from the United States to other nations stop pelagic scaling in Behring Sea altogether next year. In proof of its good faith our Government, it is reported, would suspend its own seal killing entirely on the Pribylov Islands, at much loss of revenue, nd perhaps at the risk of having to inden

nify the lessees of the islands. The fact is that our friends, the Victoria sealers, overdid their business during the last season, and the new Paris rules enabled them to overdo it. They began with a great outery against the rules, holding a meeting and intimating that their occupation was gone. This, however, was possibly intended for effect on the British Parliament. But when it had no effect, they went to work, at the beginning of the season, with their customary energy, and the result was that of breaking all records in their year's catch. They took, according to the published statements, about 95,000 skins. These represent, presumably, a still larger number of seals slaughtered, though not quite so large an excess as if firearms had been used. Add the number taken by American vessels, as well as by the Russian and Japanese, and it will be seen that the slaughter of the animals during the year must have been enormous.

How large a proportion were secured in Behring Sea does not appear by the statements thus far made public; but it has been said that the Triumph, which made the champion catch, surpassing in fact anything before known, obtained more than two-thirds of her seals within the waters of Behring Sea, within seven weeks, although thos were not open until Aug. 1.

The result of the investigations made by Mr. HAMLIN of the Treasury Department confirms the views entertained by our own navy officers in the patrol fleet, that the animal are fast diminishing, and that the Paris rules are not checking the diminution. The consent to a year's halt in pelagic sealing by all nations is perhaps the best remedy for existing evils. The next question is as to how many of the nations will agree to this proposal. It would be better if the restriction should apply to both sides of the North Pacific, by the cooperation of Russia and Japan. But England's acceptance o the arrangement would alone justify our Government in carrying it out.

Perhaps "A Lover of Beauty and Seeker of Truth," whose entertaining letter upon beauty n American women was printed in yesterday's Sun, got hold of a bit of the beautiful and the true. It is more than likely that a good many of the portraits of American women on exhibition at the Academy of Design are unjust to their subjects on account of the incompetency of the artists who painted them. We know that in some cases this is the fact. There are at th Academy portraits of women yet living among us which do them rank injustice, cruel as it is rank. The outlines and the features of them may be drawn with mechanical correctness, bu the spirit which giveth life and the soul which oft bespeaks beauty are absent. It is in Lord "The Giaour" that these HYRON'S poem of

revelatory lines are to be found: " Such is the aspect of this shore; Tis Greece, but living Greece no more! So coldly sweet, so deadly fair, We start: for soul is wanting there,"

Again, further along in the same poem, there a serviceable couplet, a single word of which we take the liberty of altering: " Shrine of true beauty! Can it be

That this is all remains of thee?"

There are too many irreverent, perverted, or nwarrantable portraits at the exhibition in the Academy. There are very few first-class portrait painters alive. / It is worth while to take a look at that re-

narkable portrait of Many, Queen of Scots, which can be seen at TIFFANY's. It may be an original portrait, or a copy of an original; but grament as stainless as the management of power. If the home rule question were worth study, While they are getting stud- it cannot be the levely Many Stuant. It car-

tainly is not the woman whose beauty bewitched DARRLEY, MURRAY, RIERIO, the mighty BOTH ELL, and all the rest of them. It is surely not the woman whose charms stirred the bile of the ugly Queen Bras, and who has been the theme for poets and novelists for three hundred years, and the memory of whom lingers in the world as the glory of Holyrood and her age, and as an object of loathing to Jons Knox. That portralt, we repeat, does not represent the capricleus siren of Edinburgh. It looks more like a picture of some oblivious baridan.

The reason why? Because the painter of i was a two stick.

The Rapid Transit Commissioners can do considerable public service by talking. Mr. JOHN II. STARIN'S expression of his opinions is of great value, because he presents the subject of nunicipal construction in its absurdity and nebulosity so unmistakably that people will un-The more Illumination of this port the better.

We applaud Mayor Schiegen for stand ing up squarely against the demagogues of the Brooklyn Aidermen by vetoing the resolution problbiting the playing of bands outdoors, which they had passed at the behest of musicians who play indoors, in the name of musical labor unions. A good deal of fun floats down the stream of criticism of the "German bands." but, all the same, they make music which pleases thousands, and until the thousands change their minds and want them stopped, the man who stops them must have a very unbalanced view of the rights of the public and of individuals.

The black spellbinder PALMER is right in demanding full pay for the Republican speeches he made in the late campaign. The committee first refused to honor his claim; but followed them up. They then tried to put him off with an order for \$20, a pairry sum which he soon found was uncollectible, as another party would not write "O. K." upon the When he pressed his case further, he was shoved out of the committee's quarters and thus, as be alleges in his affidavit, was injured. The end had come; the camel's back was broken. PALMER, the best Republican spellbinder of his color in this State, has begur suit for \$10,000 damages. Brave for him! He must have been worth all of that amount to the party. His speeches were regular stunners. He laid the enemy very low and flattened him out It may be true that the Republican party would have lost the State if Mr. PALMER had not held it up to the scratch.

Science advances step by step over the bodies of its devotees. We spoke yesterday of one of these devotees who has fallen in this city a physician who willingly gave up his life for science while seeking for a scientific method of saving the lives of some of his fellow men. News of another case of the kind comes to us from Ohio A young doctor of Columbus has caught consumption white cultivating and handling the microbes of that mainly for the purpose of learning how to destroy them in the human system Many are the cases of the kind, though but few of them are heard of. The devotees of science fall and are forgotten, while mankind reap the reward of their labors. Many are the doc tors who sacrifice their own life in trying to save that of their patients.

There are dangers for the soldier on the field of battle, for the mariner in the storm, and for the missionary who carries the Gospel to the man-eaters or the savages. There are also dangers which beset the devotee of science who enetrates the dark places of nature to grapple with the mysterious enemies of our species which lurk there, to slay the microbes of death and to relieve the world from their assaults Hundreds of these devotees perish every year. while science advances over their bodies and blossoms above their graves. Honor to all the good and self-sacrificing men who die for man. The soldiers honor their comrades who fall in war, and it seems to us that the medical profession ought to render especial honor to the its members who relinquish everything for its sake. Preans for the brave! Gramercy to the self-sacrificing devotees of science!

We have in the country this winter about a half dozen English men of letters delivering public lectures to such audiences as can be gathered to listen to them. The most notable of them are Dr. CONAN DOYLE, the attractive novelist, and the Very Rev. S. REYNOLDS HOLE, Dean of Rochester Cathedral, ordinarily and properly called Dean Holk, a rare name, about which he himself tells funny stories, yet a name which is highly respected in the Church of England. Both of them are very interesting lecturers. and we are pleased with the platform story of their experiences and with their reminiscences, Neither of them has chosen themes as happy as those which were taken up by CHARLES DICKENS or by WILLIAM M. THACKERAY when here. fascinating, and he had an especial advantage as a reader of them in that he was an excellent actor. THACKERAY's lectures upon the "English Humorists of the Eighteenth Century " were as delightful as those upon the "Four Gronges were instructive. It is not necessary to comthe two just named.

We would like to know why there are so fer truly tip-top popular American lecturers in the field nowadays. In old times we had lots of them, who traversed the country, filling the halls with men and women anxious to be instructed in literature, science, and art. Our best professors and authors and scientists did not scorn to enter the lecture field as teachers of people willing to pay a York shilling or twenty-five cents to hear them. Why is it that there are now so very few lecturers of that kind? We have thousands of speechmakers, many of whom are silly and ignorant ranters, along with a melancholy scarcity of scholarly lecturers. It may be said that they would not draw, but we are not sure of that. Anyhow, we would like to see a platoon of them take the field this winter (tickets ten cents) and make a full and fair test of their

We guess that the California Wine Syndicate will make a mistake if they raise the price of California wines. These wines are consur very largely in this part of the country for the reason that the best kinds of them are both good and cheap. The makers of them have found profit in selling them at the prices which have prevailed ever since their introduction to this market; and there is no good reason why the re cently formed syndicate should advance their cost to the purchaser. The grape crop of the year has been plentiful, and the expense of making the wines has been reduced by the adoption of new processes. Above all, the members of the syndicate had better make an entry is their note book that very good French clarets are unusually cheap in these times, and that millions of gallons of them are ready for exportation to this country in case the price of California clarets goes up. The California wine people had better do all they can to keep the New York market, which is the biggest and best market open to them. Marseilles is watching San Francisco.

What! What! Bad Grammar from th

To the Epiron of Tue Sex-Ser: Some partie criticisms of the Erening Post on the power of the Hou Hugh J. Grant, once Mayor, to write English accurately were startlingly revived in my mind by some words of the Hon. W. L. Strong, Mayor elect, at the Chambe of Commerce dinner. " And I time so" came from of Commerce dinner. "And I done so" came from the mouth of his coming Honor at one passage of his speech, all previous criticism on Grant, the Commit-tee of Seventy, the Better Element, and Reform not-withstanding! This shockling uttermine was probably not in the copies of the speech furnished to the press. and, therefore, it doesn't huppen to appear in any of thiamorning's newspaper reports. But it was said. Mayor Grant or Mayor Gilroy never used bad gro mar. Is the referm movement already a failure What are we to expect next?

Brief, Accurate, Comprehensive,

From the Courier-Journal.
Columns, Ky., Nov. 10.—Gen. Frank Wolford came ver into town this afternoon for the first time since the election. Our correspondent said:
"General, to what do you attribute the sweeping de

feat of the Democrats in the recent election?"

" Just the fool Democrate, that's all," was the Gen-

SILVER'S PROGRAMME FOR 1898. Square Brive at the Republican venge if it Fatte

From the Cincinnati Engairer GARY, S. D., Nov. 19,-It would scarcely b expected that information revealing a great national conspiracy to rule or ruin the Republican party should be found in this unimportant village. Nevertheless, my information is so direct and the source so authentic that I have no doubt of the truth of what to tell. My informant is a gentleman of veracity who is acting as amanuensis to one of the leaders in the movement, and I have long known him. In short, then, the story he tells is this:

For several months an understanding has existed among the leading silver men of the United States that an emphatic demand shall be made that the Republican platform of 1890 shall contain an unequivocal declaration in favor of the unqualified free coinage of silver, and that in the event of failure of the Republicans to so declare a new party movement shall forthwith be sprung, with a two-plank platform declaring simply for protection and free coinage.

The management of the movement is largely in the hands of Senators Jones, Stewart, and Pettigrew. The results of the recent election have given the leaders renewed confidence, as they now believe they will be able to absorb the remnants of the Populists and secure through the protection plank the adhesion of the labo vote of the East. Thus they hope to centralize the entire free silver strength and much of the labor vote of the country. My informant is positive in the declaration that the Republican party will be forced to either adopt the silve plank or be destroyed, and this intention to rule or ruln is a fundamental tenet of the

THE NEW SUPREME GOVERNMENT The Committee of Seventy as Our New

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Having been born and brought up in the city of Nev York, I naturally thought until quite recently that individual liberty was sufficiently believed in to guarantee that educated, refined, and intelligent men would not dare assail the individ ual who exercised it, even if the schemer, the unscrupulous politician, might ignore persona

But what do we now behold? The Committee of Seventy attempting to exercise an absolute control, not alone over this city, but the Legislature as well, and openly proctaining what legislation must and shall be

rights in his anxiety for success.

This may be all right. Government by legally elected officials is perhaps a failure. But the writer is of the opinion that if a new form of choosing our servants has been adopted, and if

choosing our servants has been adopted, and if a large bank balance, a certificate of membership in select society, and a seat in the Chamber of Depew-ties is necessary before a man can have a voice in our affairs, the fact ought to be more generally understood.

First, Mr. Platt is assalied, and what for? Because he is a leader. He is not to blame for that. There must be leaders, and such men always have ideas. But these gentlemen do not stop with Mr. Platt. Following out the idea that they are supreme they proceed to criticise right and left, and hence we read this morning how Col. Strong made a most absurd argument last evening during his speech at the banquet.

Two gentlemen, each of whom, it appears, were greatly interested in city affairs, had made arrangements to travel for many months, no doubt to take the rest that men who have labored hard to secure a competence are apt to need. Likely their wives or families have planned for months to go also. But not even the anticipations of a pleasure trip could make them forget the welfare of the city of their home.

Therefore a call is made on the Mayor elect, in order that important knowledge may not fail to reach him. Having offered each of these Therefore a call is made on the Mayor elect, in order that important knowledge may not fail to reach him. Having offered each of these gentiemen an office that the circumstances of each prevented his accepting, does the new Mayor show his appreciation of their kindness and ask others to be as thoughtful of the city on the eve of departure? No! but instead we see a narrow-minded, captious, selfish spirit that we all trust is not a type of what we are to expect from him in the future.

O. MAY.

Nov. 21.

Beauty in Baltimore and New York. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I read carefully the criticism in THE SUN on Sunday of Gertrude Atherton on society women at the Horse Show, and am compelled to thoroughly agree with her. To the casual observer her remarks may appear harsh and unjust, but I have come to the same conclusion as she after several come to the same conclusion as she after several years of careful observation. I spent several evenings the week before last at the Baltimore Horse Show. Being the first attempt, it was naturally a crude exhibition as regards surroundings. The baseball field was covered with ordinary circus tents. There were forty or fifty boxes and a limited promenade on one side of the ring. The weather was cold and rainy, but Haltimore society was at the head of the affair, and the ladies turned out a mage to show their autorication as well as the head of the affair, and the ladies turned out on masse to show their appreciation as well as their pretty faces. Such a collection of lovely, graceful, stylish women I have rarely seen be-fore. To see a homely or unstylish one was in-deed an exception. The contrast between them and our society women was painful to a New York man. I no longer wonder that Mr. Fred Gebhard sought his bride in Baltimore. F. D. R.

F. D. R.

Mr. Steinitz Again. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In reply to Mr. Al bin's letter, published in your issue of yesterday, beg to say that I adhere to the material points of my pravious version of the circumstances under which Mr. Albin set up his claim of scoring the game against me for an alleged breach of the rule of time limit.

Assuming, however, for the sake of argument, the correctness of Mr. Albin's statements, competent judges will hardly doubt that the conclusions of the unittee were erroneous in law.

The rules of the South American Chess Congress which, according to programme, guided the last tour nament, provide distinctly that the penalty of for feitures of the game can only be inflicted when the nament, provide distinctly that the penalty of forfettures of the game can only be inflicted when the
time is "exceeded." not merely when "the time is
up." If, as Mr. Aloin contends, I "could not possibly
make three moves instantaneously," this ought to
have been all the more crosson to postpone the claim
just a few seconds until the time had been really "exceeded." The committee could only juege the question of actual facts, and had no right to guess possibilities. However, I also beg to point out that it was
quite "possible for me to make three moves instantaneously," for the established practice is that a move
has to be completed over the heart before the clockare seed for time, will give a locar bis cope the clockare seed for time, will give a locar bis opinise clock
and set the other in motion occurs that a player, if
her heart in the seed of the committee," though
Mr. Albin need not have reminded me of my having
lost the game by "dictum of the committee," though
he night have more properly pointed to the fact that
but for that "dictum" he would have only vousient
ourth in the race, while Measrs. Hymes and Sheleter would have divided second and third prizes. Since
however, he seems to reserve "a different obsinion"
on the question whether at the time of his claim my
same was "dead won" (this was what I wrote,
though any one acquainted with my handwriting may
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same was "dead won" (this was what I wrote,
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to the dead coon" (of it I offer to give him the odds of the draw from
that pointer to give him the odds of the draw from

Congressman-elect Kerr Was a Brakeman. From the Cleveland Leade.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18, -Z. W. Binlock, a prominent suchess man of Ohio, is in the city. He is a great adalrer of Winfield S. Kerr of Mansfield, who will sucged Mr. Harter in the next House, and says of him "Mr. Kerr is a typical American of the self-made sort. He was a poor young fellow, working as a brake-man on one of our ruads, when he lost one arm in an accident. That decided him to embark in the study of law, and he has built up a large and lucrative practice. In point of personal to-pularity he is shead of any man in that section of the State. It was a curious sincidence that his defeated Democratic competitor

Rules for Gum Chewing-Les Them Be From the Buffala Commercial

This visible working of the jaws in chewing gum is ruly not a pieceant eight, and that it exasperates sensitive people beyond measure is not unnatural. A Buffalo coachman loss a good position the other day because he would persist in chuwing gum on the box while driving. The severest criticism levelled at cerain regiments of the Massachusetts National Gus at a recent inspection was that many privates and ome officers the wed gum on parade. The only persons who really ought to be allowed to chew gum are policemen, on night service only, and members o football teams in actual conflict.

Did, or Did Not. Thurber Cuss?

From Hoke Smith's Atlanta Journal News has reached Washington that the Kulkaska county. Mich., ministerial association proposes to take proper action" against Private Secretary Thurber for allered profamily on the night of the election. Mr. Thurber's friends declare that he is a model of Presbyterian propriety, and that this proposed "proper action" grows out of false newspaper reports.

Noticed by Both. From the Indianozolis Journa

"I notice," said the tall, pale girl with the high forehead, "that there is much progress being made now in photographing the stars." "Ob. yea," answered the fluffy girl. "They use them for digarette pictures." entered with him, to induce him to sell the important fortgens of Casale to the French.

AUNDEAMS

The new churches in the new town of Enid, Ohis home, have no bells yet, and the town fire bell is rung every Sunday to announce the hour of religious

vices. This must be very suggestive to sinners.

— Persons familiar with the lower Chesapeake point, out to travellers an island that was for years the home of a famous New York city politician who disappeared from public affairs more than half a generation ago He lived winter and summer upon the laland, en-rounded himself with many luxuries, and dispensed

lavish hospitality to many visitors. —It has recently been said by the Case's Consul General for New York that there are about 2d, 000 Russians, other than Jews, living in this city. They are by far the least prominent element of the city's popula

seem never to hold any assemblages or make any kind of public demonstration. The greater part of them are engaged in the Ruesian American trade. —The San Franciscans are apprehensive that the commercial supremacy of their city will ere long be challenged by the city of Los Angeles, which is grow-ing raphily. In the first nine months of this year over 900 buildings were put up there, or more than have been put up in San Francisco in any recent year. Lee Angeles has also taken away a good deal of the trade

of Ban Francisco. There are a number of new cooperative schemes in the market, which is already overstocked with things of the kind. The most noticeable of them are the Altrurian Colony, at Santa Ross, Cal.; the Pacific Cooperative Company, at Portland, Or.: the Single tax settlement, at Baldwin, Ala.: the Car-builders' Plant. near Topeks. Kan.. and the Cooperative Farmers, at some place not yet chosen.

—" The small-sized paper-covered editions of stand-

and works are a great convenience to me," and a busy man. "I have no time to all down to a book and read it. So I always have in my pocket one of these volumes, and when I get five or ten minutes, or even less, out comes the book. You would be surprised if I told ou that I have read fully a dozen books in this way lines the first of the year. I have "Sartor Resagua" n my pocket now."

-It will be serious news to girls' seminaries that the pickie crop is short all over the world this year. A trade journal announces, with something like dismap, that Europe is buying heavily in this country, which means higher prices soon. The crop in the Mississippi River section was a failure. It is interesting as show-ing the proportions of the pickle business that 380 car loads of pickles in brine were bought in Chicago

recently for shipment to the East and Europe.

—A new effort at woman's dress reform is being made by the managers of cotton mills at Saco, Me. Because of the accidents that have occurred through the hair or dress of operatives being caught in the ma-chinery it has been ordered that the girls shall not wear their nair hanging down, but must coil it close to the head, and the waists and sleeves of their dresses must be close fitting, the latter, of course, being op-posed to anything and everything at present stylish.

—It is instructive to learn that mall-carrying trolley cars have no difficulty in establishing their claim to the right of way. Everybody is familiar with the the right of way. Everybody is familiar with the somewhat insolent insistence of the men who drive mail wagons upon special privileges in the public streets, and there is room to wonder what would become of the hapless private individual under a Beliamy system that should arm every wagon driver for mill or factory with the authority of the Government.

—Few persons who observe the hats and bonnets hung in the shop windows for the past month realize that they differ entirely from those dignized during

that they differ entirely from those displayed during the early autum, and then announced as Paris winter fashlons. These latter were made for the Western and Southern people who visit New York in the sum-mer and autumn, and are known as the "Western styles." The real winter fashions come a month or two later, and the "Western styles" are usually only er designs made up in heavier materials.

-White gloves for street wear for men have finally nade their appearance in New York. They were worn at the Horse Show in the afternoon. They are, of course, used only with a frock coat and its accompanying high hat and patent leather shoes. They are made of the heavy dog skin used in ordinary street gloves, but are white or pearl gray in color. Frenchmen have worn them for years, and they have been less popular in London. Here they have been worn hitherto only in the Park for afternoon riding.

—One sees now and then in a stationery shop the notice, "Engrossing for societies and political organizations." It means that there are still a few persons who earn a living by elegant penmanship. Resolutions of condolence, congratulations, and the like are now engrossed upon parchment paper. The price for such work depends partly on the quality of the paper used and partly upon the degree of ornamentation required in the penmanship. Resolutions covering a —Preachers and people in parts of the Northwestern States are at outs, and one side or the other must give way before matters are smoothed out. Hop raising is one of the principal industries of the districts affect-

ed, and several of the religious bodies have lately con demned in conference the raising of hops, barley, and other cereals for brewing or distilling purposes as "an alliance with the saloon and Satan in his work of ruin and damnation," and they have declared that no Christian should be connected with the business. It would mean agricultural revolution and probably inancial ruin to the hop and barley districts for the farmers to become good Christians, according to the standard of the Baptists and other evangelical bodies. -A Pittsburgher went to his physician a few days aplaining of a dull ache in his left arm.

ago complaining of a duli ache in his left arm. the had never had rheumatism, but thought his pals must come from that malady. After describing it, the doctor said: "You ride to and from your office in the cable car, don't you?" "Yes." "You seldom get a seat?" "True enough." "You have formed the habit of holding to the strap with your left hand?" "Since you mention it, I know that is so, though I had not thought of it." "That is the cause of the pain you feel. For an hour a day, more or less, your left arm is held in an unnatural upraised position, and it has begun to tell upon you. You can relieve the ache with this cintment which I shall give you, but a cure can only ed by ceasing to support yourself by hanging to a strap."

Foreign Notes of Real Interest. Fish sausage, made of fresh haddock, is the latest addition made to the German bill of fare by the fisher-

Herr Cramer, who for forty-five years was Paris cor Germany the despatch, "Der krieg ist erkinert, Another uncharged Whitehead torpedo has ex-

ploded, this time while the French war ship Confis was practising. The steering gear went wrong, the torpedo ran full speed against a rock, and the compressed air blew it to pieces, sending some fragments 100 feet away. An old man in a Cheshire workhouse lately ad-

nitted to the Poor Law guardians that he had £5 in his

possession, to provide for his being buried beside his wife. The guardians decided that as he was not destitute he had no business in the workhouse, and or dered him to be turned out. At dinner the next day the poor man seized a knife, cut his throat, and so relieved the guardians of their embarrassment. Princess Lactitia has now converted the whole royal family of Italy to the use of the bicycle. They ride in

the King's park at Monza, near Milan. The King was able to keep on his machine after two hours' prac-tice, while it took the Queen two days to learn to ride hers. The Prince of Naples and his cousins, the Count of Turin and the Dukes of Aosta and of the Abruszi, are all enthusiastic followers of the sport. Haising the age limit for admission to the Indian

sivil service examinations to 23 has benefited the graduates of the English universities. At the last ex-amination, out of sixty one places filled, thirty went to Oxford, twelve to Cambridge, four to Dublin, and one each to Edinburgh, Glasgow, and the Royal University of Ireland, leaving only thirteen places for men who had not had a college training. Fifteen of the Oxford men had taken the classical course there.

"And who was the man in the iron mask?" A final

solution of the question seems to be given in the last number of La Revue Historique by Gabriel Monod and Charles Bémont deciding it in favor of the theory advanced by Lord Dover staty years sgo, that he was Hattioli, the Secretary of the Duke of Mantua. They have found the order of arrest dated April 28, 1679. and the instructions that he be confined in Pinerolo. An Italian pamphlet of the time gives an account of the arrest, and says that Mattioli was masked. The register of the Bastile contains the entry, "On Thursday, Sept. 18, 1650, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, M. de day, Sept. 18, 1080, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, M. de Saint-Mars, Governor of the castle of the Bastle, ar-rived to take up his duties, coming from his post at the Hes Sainte Murguerite, and having brought wi him to his litter a former prisoner whom he had to his custody at Pignerol. The latter he keeps invariably masked and his name is never mentioned." M. de Saint-Mars, in the years in question, had only five prisoners in his charge at Pignerol. The fate of four has been clearly traced, the fifth must be Mattioll. The risoner died in 1703 and was buried on Nov. 30 in the Cemetery of St. Paul. M. Bertrand of the Freuch Foreign Office has examined the register of burisly, and fines the name Mattion under that date. Louis XV, told Mine, de Pompadour that the prisoner was an Italian minister; Louis XYI. assured Marie Antoinette, on the authority of Maurepas, that the man was a dangerous intriguer, a subject of the Duke of Mantua, who had been arrested at the frontier and imprisoned first at Pignerol and then in the Seatile. To first at Pigneroi and then in the flastile. The evi-dence seems conclusive, and puts an end to all other theories, including Voltaire's hold invention that the man in the tron mask was a suppressed brother of Louis XIV, which Dumas has taken up and immortal-ted in his "Three Guardamen" romances. Mattioff's orthogonal Commission of the Commission of crime was giving information to Austria, spain, Savoy, and Venice of negotiations into which Louis XIV, had